



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW SERIES, No. 84

DECEMBER, 1908.

UNIFORMITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE CENSUS METHODS OF THE REPUBLICS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.*

BY S. N. D. NORTH.

To the United States of America belongs the unique distinction of having inaugurated the decennial census of national population and resources. The census of the population was ordained by the Constitution in 1790, and for every tenth year thereafter, as long as the nation shall endure.

A census was necessary as a basis for Congressional apportionment, and no other reason was assigned for it in the Constitution. But it quickly dawned upon the statesmen of that formative era that apportionment, while an imperatively essential reason for the census, to determine the geographical readjustment of political power in a government founded upon the democratic principle, was only one of many purposes this decennial stock-taking could be made to serve. With successive decades, new lines of enumeration were added,—agriculture in 1820, manufactures in 1840, other inquiries at following decades,—until the census became the periodical inventory of the national resources and the barometer of national development, in every phase and branch,—in human beings first, for the quality and character of its citizenship must always remain the most important national asset; after that the measurement and the differentiation of progress in every field where human energy finds play in the making of a nation. Thus the American census has become as essential, for definite knowledge of our national assets and liabilities, as the periodical book balancing of a business corporation in determining its solvency.

* Address read at the recent Scientific Congress of American Republics at Santiago, Chile.

So understood, the decennial census becomes the most important, useful, and productive undertaking of the federal government. As showing its relationship to the whole problem of modern government, the United States no sooner obtained a temporary responsibility in Cuba than it ordered a census, and the first step taken to re-establish civil government in the colonial possessions acquired by the war with Spain was the census of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

To this day we remain the only nation in the world which has grasped the possibilities and the advantages of enumeration by the census method. Germany has followed our example in adding agricultural statistics to the population count, and, within a limited scope, industrial statistics as well. So have Belgium and Holland, and France to some extent. England, for the first time, is at this moment engaged in taking a census of her manufactures, modelled almost entirely upon the American plan. Other nations have similar enlargement of census work under legislative consideration. But it remains the fact that the United States has discovered the full possibilities of the census; and upon that fact rests the claim that the American census system is the model which the South American republics can best follow.

Many censuses had been taken before our first count in 1790, by many nations. The fundamental idea is as old as civilization itself. But that primitive census of 1790 was the first instance in history, so far as can be ascertained, in which the need for *periodical* enumerations at definitely fixed intervals was recognized and provided for.

Unless established on the basis of *regular recurrence*, the census accomplishes only one-half of its full purpose. All civilization is in a state of flux. The elements comprising it advance and recede in harmony with no known law, with varying momentum in different countries, and in the same countries at different periods. To know where a country stands, from time to time, with respect to itself and with respect to other countries, we must know the measure of these variations. Without this knowledge we cannot diagnose their causes. Hence periodical

enumeration is vital, wherever a national entity exists, if that nationality is to claim and maintain its proper place in the cosmos of nations. This has always been important. Before the twentieth century shall have reached its first quarter mile-post, it will be universally recognized as the most important economic and sociological knowledge that any nationality, be it big or little, can possess concerning itself.

England, Denmark, and Norway were quick to recognize the significance of the periodical enumeration, after the United States had set the example. In 1801 each of these countries followed the example of the youngest of the nations, and has followed it ever since. It seems curious to us, who have ten times in a century readjusted representation in Congress, that England, with a decennial enumeration by which to determine exact apportionment, still fails to accept the actual population, or some definitely determined group of population, as the basis for parliamentary representation.

But to England must be assigned one achievement, in census taking, unequalled in value and in magnitude,—an achievement which no other nation is likely to equal. She has ordained the decennial census, simultaneously with her own, in every colony and principality over which the British flag floats. And so we have had a census of Canada since 1825; of the Australian commonwealths from various dates, according to the degree of their development, beginning with New South Wales in 1821; and, most marvellous of all, since 1872, of the Empire of India, with its population of 250,000,000 people of hundreds of dialects and races. This latter is the most difficult and splendid achievement in census taking of which history makes record.

France took her first regular census in 1800, but not until 1831 did that nation provide for its periodical recurrence. In that year France established the quinquennial enumeration, and she has since enforced a five-year count of the people. Thus we may assign to France a service to the science of census taking only second to that of the United States and Great Britain. For the one certain thing is, in the increasing complications of human society and the increasing tendency of the

racés to shift and intermingle, that the five-year enumeration of the population will be demanded. Decennial enumerations are not frequent enough to meet the requirements of science, and particularly that branch which concerns the people more directly than any other,—vital statistics. It has come to be understood that among the first duties—perhaps the very first—of a government to the people whose welfare is in its keeping is their sanitary and hygienic protection; and this duty cannot be effectively performed without the intensive knowledge of the people which only a census affords.

The movement for five-year censuses is making steady head-way in England, and will ultimately prevail. In our own country, Congress ought to encourage the several states to take the midway census of population, for which thirteen of these states already provide, by contributing a fair proportion of the cost.

In 1810 Prussia took a population census; and with the establishment of the German Empire, in 1871, began the periodical census of all the kingdoms and states comprised in the empire, along uniform lines, and this has since continued. Like France, Germany takes her census every five years; and Austria completes the roll of the nations which occupy this advanced ground. We shall come abreast with them when we realize that it is worth more than it costs.

I present, in the form of an appendix, a table showing the first and last censuses taken in each of the countries of Europe, Asia, and North and South America, and the population recorded at each. The table also indicates which censuses are periodical and which are irregular, and therefore desultory and of only temporary value. The table shows that populations aggregating 700 millions are periodically enumerated, and that other populations aggregating 300 millions have been enumerated once or twice, at irregular intervals. It permits an estimate, more or less uncertain, that the remaining unenumerated population of the globe is 700 millions.

Thus it appears that the census is spreading slowly around the world, and that 900 more millions of people have been definitely counted than was the case at the opening of the nineteenth century.

The countries of the globe have thus divided themselves into three groups,—those which take no census at all, those which take a census at irregular intervals, and those which take a census at five or ten year periods. I do not undertake to say that the degree of the effectiveness of its civilization is indicated by the group in which each country is located: that would be an arbitrary dictum which other facts will not support. But the nations which desire to be regarded, by a standard which will ultimately be accepted as quite exact, as ranking among the progressive nations, must ultimately align themselves in the last group. It is not without significance that the great nations that have taken no regular enumeration—meaning the nations which are great in territorial extent and aggregations of people—are China and Turkey, and that the great nation which has taken but one census is Russia.

Coming now to Central and South America, I submit a table which shows the dates at which the several republics have taken censuses, so far as I have been able to obtain them. The Bureau of American Republics has been of much assistance in the compilation of this table:

CENTRAL AMERICA.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Dates at which censuses were taken.</i>
Costa Rica	1826, 1892, and 1907.
Guatemala	1880, bureau of statistics organized which issues an annual statement of the population, called <i>censo</i> .
Honduras	1881, 1887, and 1905.
Nicaragua	1895, 1906.
Salvador	1901, only census.
British Honduras	1870, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic	1869, 1895, and 1905.
Bolivia	1831, 1835, 1845, 1854, 1882, and 1900.
Brazil	1872, 1890, and 1900.
Chile	1835, 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1900, and 1905.
Colombia	1870, only census.
Ecuador	Only census ever taken that of city of Quito, May 1, 1906.
British Guiana	1850, 1871, 1881, and 1891.
Dutch Guiana	
French Guiana	
Paraguay	1873, 1887, and 1899.
Peru	1876, only census.
Uruguay	1852 and 1860. Bill now pending provides for a regular enumeration.
Venezuela	1873, 1881, 1891, and 1894.

Chile was the first of the South American republics to recognize the need for the periodical census, which she has periodically taken since 1865.

The Argentine Republic took a census in 1869, and then, after a lapse of sixteen years, began decennial enumerations in 1895, the third of which should follow in 1915. A growth of nearly 200 per cent. was revealed between the first and the last of these Argentine censuses. The landmarks from which to measure the marvellous development awaiting that garden spot of the southern hemisphere are definitely established. Brazil's first census was taken in 1872, and the second in 1890. The third, in 1900, revealed that the population had practically doubled in eighteen years. Nowhere in the world is the need for periodical enumerations more obvious and urgent than in these two empire republics of South America.

Ecuador and Dutch Guiana have never taken a census. Nicaragua and Salvador in Central America, and Colombia and Peru in South America, have taken but one census each, one republic in 1870, and the other in 1876,—more than thirty years ago.

Uruguay has taken no census since 1860, but a bill is now pending in her chambers to provide for periodical enumerations hereafter. Venezuela has taken four censuses, but at irregular intervals, 1894 being the last. Paraguay has taken three censuses, but at intervals so irregular that they furnish no definite basis by which to measure the rate of growth.

The facts last stated are not in keeping with the economic and industrial position which the continent of South America occupies to-day; and no subject before this Congress calls for more earnest consideration.

The republics of South America are upon the threshold of a new development, which is to parallel that which is taking place in the northern half of the hemisphere. While we are beginning to anticipate the exhaustion of our natural resources, those of our neighbors remain almost untouched and undiscovered. The time is approaching when the world will look to the South American republics for the food supplies and raw materials

which can no longer be spared from the mortgaged resources of North America. They are the Mecca of immigrants looking for new lands and new opportunities, under new conditions. The world wants to know about them; but, most of all, they need to know about themselves. The time has come when a general movement, looking to a simultaneous census, along uniform lines, in all the South American republics, should find voice and impulse; and the present Congress should supply them.

The most generally accepted dates for a decennial census are those that begin or end decades. The tenth year of the decade has been accepted in the United States and in several European countries, as well as in Brazil. England and most of her colonies accept the first year of the decade. Other countries, including the Argentine Republic and Chile, take the midway year of the decade. No date other than one of these three should ever be fixed for a national census. The ideal census situation would have every census in the world as of the same year. More and more, censuses are being availed of for international comparisons. Their ultimate function is to reveal conditions in each country, in exact comparison with the similar conditions in every other. It is through this agency that progress in every civilized state will ultimately be measured. A uniform date for the world's censuses would be of incalculable service to the science of sociology,—a science which could not effectively accomplish its great mission without the aid of the census. This is an ideal situation, of which we may dream, but which can never be realized. The nations which have been measuring their advance by given periods from given dates will never disjoint their records to conform to this ideal world standard.

But there are cogent reasons why the census of all the South American states should be taken as of the same date. They are consanguineous states; they are moving shoulder to shoulder towards the same destiny; they can learn more from each other, in certain directions, than from any one else. It is not too late, if an earnest effort is made, to agree upon a uniform date for every South American census.

There are also reasons, cogent again, why it will be of the utmost advantage if the South American states can accept the census date of the United States, which is also the date accepted by the republic of Mexico, lying midway between us, and advancing with splendid energy along the same pathways.

Even more important is it, however, that the censuses of all nations, and particularly of all American nations, shall be taken upon schedules so substantially alike in their interrogatories as to permit of exact comparison of data. Half the value of a census is wantonly wasted unless it is so planned that there can be read out of it not only the facts that concern the nation taking it, but the meaning of those facts when interpreted by the experience of others. Theoretically, this is so easily done that you would suppose it would be universally done. As a matter of fact, the science of census taking is still so young that international uniformity in schedules does not yet exist. The International Statistical Institute has rendered much admirable service in the co-ordination of census inquiries, but it has fallen short of its opportunities in this the greatest field of its endeavor.

A uniform schedule for every South American census is only less important than that there shall be a periodical census in every South American state. It can be insured, if the proper stress is laid upon its importance, in any movement that may be undertaken along the lines urged in this paper.

In suggesting the population schedule of the United States census as the best available model for a census of all the South American states, I have in mind primarily the fact that our experiences, in the evolution of citizenship, have been and are likely to continue to be increasingly similar. The population of the northern portion of the hemisphere is an amalgam, composed of elements drawn from many nationalities, diverse in the characteristics which mark off one race from another. These racial characteristics have been blended and combined in the strenuous mixture of our national life, so that there has been created a new race, unknown elsewhere, and already recognized as essentially North American. This marvellously

interesting commingling of peoples and intermixture of traits is steadily progressing in the states. The evolution of the new North American is always in gestation: the ultimate type, as he is to leave his impress upon history, is still to appear.

The United States census schedule is so framed as to record the various component parts which go to make up this new race, and to measure, so far as it is possible to do so, the proportion of each of the elements in the composite, and in accordance with the contribution of each decade to that composite.

Note now the similar conditions which are developing in the South American republics. Your states, like the United States, are too vast in fertile area to be peopled from within. You must draw, and increasingly, as we are doing, from all the countries whose overflowing populations are seeking what you have to offer in inexhaustible abundance. While the Spanish type will remain the basis of the South American race of the future, as the Anglo-Saxon remains the foundation of the citizenship of the United States, it will be modified, as with us; and out of the censuses which record the successive steps of this modification the future historian will extract the true explanation of the new civilization you are now preparing to contribute towards the world advancement.

This is the chief of many reasons why the United States schedule is best adapted to the South American states. It is a schedule a century old in its evolution. It has been tested under all conditions of human existence. It has been modified cautiously, as experience has pointed the way to more exact and definite results. It will stand, substantially without change, at the Thirteenth Census in 1910. It is adapted to the purposes and the situation of kindred peoples, who trace their origin to similar conditions, who grapple with like difficulties, who are advancing with strides more rapid than the European nations can comprehend, towards a common destiny.

Uniformity and co-operation in the census methods of the republics of the American continent is not only feasible at every point and in every particular, but it is most important in its bearing upon the future relations of all the republics concerned,

as well as to their mutual knowledge and understanding of each other. Each republic will gain from this co-operation with every other, and the weakest will gain the most in proportion.

The United States, with a longer experience than any other nation in decennial census taking, tenders its good wishes and its cordial assistance to each and every South and Central American republic which may feel the need of its co-operation in this great field. Every facility which the permanent Census Office has acquired will be placed at the service of any state which may seek it, and every chapter in our century of experience which may help to minimize the inexperience of others will be spread open and explained.

General Francis A. Walker, who was the superintendent of the Tenth and the Eleventh Censuses of the United States, and who was the greatest census taker the world has yet produced, once remarked that "the people of the United States are well able to pay for the very best census they can get"; and the people have proved each decade that he was right. If I may be permitted to paraphrase his remark, I will conclude by saying that the people of no South American country can afford *not* to pay for the very best census they can get, periodically taken, at least once every ten years, covering as many lines of national activity as possible, and taken in accordance with a uniform plan.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

USING LATEST ESTIMATES, AND, WHERE NO ESTIMATES ARE AVAILABLE, THE LATEST CENSUS RETURNS.

North America	114,238,303
Central America	4,741,301
South America	42,633,846
Europe	427,410,531
Asia	893,401,460
Africa	140,656,540
Australia and Oceania	49,905,550
Total	1,672,987,531

APPENDIX A.

Country.	Date of Census.		Population.		Latest Estimate.	
	First.	Last.	First.	Last.	Date.	Population.
Totals			555,247,959	957,388,235	—	1,134,065,703
North America			16,296,386	101,539,495	—	90,865,255
United States	1790	1900	3,929,214	76,303,387	1908	87,189,392
Greenland	1868	1901	9,352	11,893	—	—
Newfoundland and Labrador	1857	1901	124,288	220,984	1906	232,778
Canada	1825	1906	581,920	6,504,900	—	—
Mexico	¹ 1875	1900	9,495,157	13,605,919	—	—
West Indies:						
Cuba	1774	1907	172,620	2,048,980	—	—
Porto Rico	1887	1899	807,708	953,243	—	—
Haiti	—	—	—	—	1906	1,916,000
Santo Domingo	—	—	—	—		
Bahamas	1861	1901	35,287	53,735	1906	59,142
Barbados	1851	1891	135,939	182,867	1905	199,542
Jamaica	1844	1891	377,433	639,491	1907	480,835
Leeward Islands	1861	1901	109,419	127,434	1906	98,355
Trinidad and Tobago	1851	1901	83,981	² 273,899	1905	331,600
Windward Islands	1861	1901	31,900	³ 160,869	1906	175,587
Bermudas	1861	1901	11,450	² 20,961	—	—
Danish West Indies	1860	1901	37,137	30,527	—	—
Martinique	1894	1901	187,692	203,781	1905	182,024
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	1901	—	6,352	—	—
Guadeloupe and dependencies	1889	1906	165,889	190,273	—	—
Central America	—	—	1,999,372	4,069,979	—	2,283,141
British Honduras	1861	1901	25,635	37,479	1906	41,007
Guatemala	1880	1900	1,224,602	1,574,340	1903	1,842,134
Honduras	1881	1905	307,289	500,136	—	—
Salvador	—	⁴ 1901	—	1,006,848	—	—
Nicaragua	1895	1906	380,000	600,000	—	—
Costa Rica	1826	1907	61,846	351,176	—	—
Panama	—	—	—	—	1907	400,000
South America			16,094,673	37,536,564		13,924,727
Colombia	—	⁴ 1870	—	2,951,323	1905	4,279,674
Venezuela	1873	1894	1,784,194	2,444,816	1906	2,619,218
Guiana, British	1850	1891	127,695	278,328	1906	306,959
Guiana, Dutch	—	—	—	—	1905	75,465
Guiana, French	1881	1901	27,035	32,910	—	—
Brazil	1872	1900	9,931,000	17,371,069	—	—
Ecuador (only census ever taken that of city of Quito)	—	—	—	—	1906	1,400,000
Peru	—	⁴ 1876	—	2,699,106	1896	4,609,999
Bolivia	1831	1900	1,088,768	1,633,610	—	—
Argentine Republic	1869	1905	1,737,076	5,106,378	—	—
Chile	⁵ 1835	1905	1,010,332	3,399,928	—	—
Paraguay	⁶ 1873	1899	231,079	⁷ 533,299	1905	631,347
Uruguay	1852	1908	131,969	1,030,078	—	—
Curacao (colony)	1874	1905	23,972	53,466	—	—
Falkland Islands	1881	1901	1,553	2,253	1906	2,065

¹ A census of Mexico was taken in 1810 by Dr. Fernando Navarro y Noriega, at which population was reported as 6,122,354.

² Including military and naval.

³ Including St. Vincent, estimated at 47,548.

⁴ Only census ever taken.

⁵ First census 1831, not completed until 1835.

⁶ A count by the Jesuits was made in 1740.

⁷ Excluding Indians estimated at 50,000.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Country.	Date of Census.		Population.		Latest Estimate.	
	First.	Last.	First.	Last.	Date.	Population.
Europe			240,380,224	392,502,789		269,837,147
England and Wales	1801	1901	8,892,536	32,527,843	1907	44,100,231
Isle of Man	1821	1901	¹ 89,508	54,752		
Channel Islands	—	1901	—	95,618		
Ireland	1801	1901	5,216,329	4,458,775		
Scotland	1801	1901	1,608,420	4,472,103		
² Army and navy and seamen abroad,	1801	1901	442,013	367,736	—	—
³ Malta	1860	1901	139,842	⁴ 207,890		
Gibraltar	⁵ 1871	1901	18,695	27,460	1905	⁶ 18,645
Norway	⁷ 1801	1900	883,440	2,240,032	1906	2,321,088
Sweden	1749	1900	1,746,449	5,136,441	1906	5,337,055
⁸ Portugal	1864	1901	4,188,410	5,423,132	1904	5,556,814
Spain	⁹ 1857	1900	15,464,340	¹⁰ 18,831,574	1905	19,565,903
France	1800	1906	27,349,003	39,252,245	—	—
Belgium	1846	1900	4,337,196	6,693,810	1906	7,238,622
The Netherlands	1829	1899	2,613,487	5,104,137	1906	5,672,237
Switzerland	1837	1900	2,190,258	3,315,443	1905	3,463,609
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia,	1861	1901	21,777,334	32,475,253	1907	33,640,710
Denmark	¹¹ 1801	1906	925,680	2,588,919	—	—
¹² Iceland	1801	1901	47,240	78,470	—	—
¹³ Faroe Island	1801	1906	5,265	16,349	—	—
German Empire	1871	1905	41,062,697	60,641,278	—	—
Austria-Hungary	1850	1900	30,726,503	45,405,267	—	—
Greece	1832	1907	712,608	2,631,952	—	—
Turkey in Europe	—	—	—	—	1907	6,130,200
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1879	1895	1,158,440	1,568,092	1907	1,600,000
Bulgaria	1881	1905	2,007,919	4,035,648	—	—
Cyprus	—	1901	—	237,152	1905	248,114
Crete	—	1900	—	310,185	1907	310,300
Samos	—	—	—	—	1902	53,400
Montenegro	—	—	—	—	1907	230,000
Monaco	1890	1900	13,304	15,180	—	—
Andorra	—	—	—	—	1907	5,230
Luxemburg (Grand Duchy)	1867	1900	199,958	236,543	1905	246,455
San Marino	—	1906	—	11,439	—	—
Servia	1834	1905	678,137	2,688,747	—	—
Rumania	1844	1899	3,578,000	5,956,690	1907	6,585,534
¹⁴ Russia in Europe	¹⁵ 1851	1897	62,307,213	105,396,634	1906	127,513,000

¹ Including Channel Islands.² Also included in the returns for countries where stationed.³ Including Gozo and Comino.⁴ Including military and naval and merchant shipping.⁵ A count of population in 1860 gave 18,491.⁶ Excluding military and naval, etc.⁷ A count made in 1769 gave population as 723,141.⁸ Including Azores and Madeira.⁹ A count made in 1594 gave population as 8,206,791.¹⁰ Legal population.¹¹ A count made in 1769 gave population as 814,238, and one in 1787 gave 840,045.¹² A count made in 1769 gave population as 46,201.¹³ A count made in 1769 gave population as 4,773.¹⁴ Including Finland.¹⁵ Before 1897 there were various enumerations called revisions. In 1897 the whole of the empire was enumerated.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Country.	Date of Census.		Population.		Latest Estimate.	
	First.	Last.	First.	Last.	Date.	Population.
Asia			274,834,842	376,003,682		594,564,749
Russia in Asia	—	1897	—	22,758,203	1908	26,140,200
Japan, including Formosa and the Pescadores	1875	1903	32,794,897	49,584,414	1904	50,131,414
Korea	—	—	—	—	1907	10,000,000
Chinese Empire	—	—	—	—	1908	438,214,000
India (Native States)	1872	1901	48,267,910	62,461,549	—	—
British India	1872	1901	190,563,048	231,899,507	—	—
North Borneo	—	1901	—	104,527	1907	160,000
¹ Ceylon	1871	1901	2,405,287	3,573,419	—	—
Hong Kong	1857	1906	77,094	¹ 328,638	—	—
Wei-Hai-Wei	—	1901	—	130,792	1907	150,000
The Straits Settlements	1871	1901	308,097	¹ 573,598	—	—
Federated Malay States	1891	1901	418,509	678,595	1906	915,000
State of Johor	—	—	—	—	1907	200,000
French Indo-China:						
French India	—	1901	—	273,185	1907	275,400
Annam	—	—	—	—	1907	6,124,000
² Cambodia	—	—	—	—	1907	1,500,000
Cochin-China	—	—	—	—	1907	2,968,600
Tonkin and Laos	—	—	—	—	1907	10,650,000
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	1907	4,500,000
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	—	1907	17,683,500
Persia	—	—	—	—	1907	9,500,000
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	1864	20,000
Oman	—	—	—	—	1907	800,000
Nepal	—	—	—	—	1907	5,000,000
Bokhara	—	—	—	—	1907	1,250,000
Khiva	—	—	—	—	1907	800,000
Siam	—	1904	—	³ 3,308,032	1907	6,686,846
Portuguese possessions	—	1901	—	329,223	1907	895,789
Africa			1,497,467	33,074,539		123,814,713
French colonies and dependencies	—	—	—	—	1907	34,092,300
British colonies and dependencies:						
Ascension Island	1891	1901	205	410	—	—
Basutoland	1891	1904	218,324	348,848	—	—
Bethuanaland Protectorate	—	1904	—	⁴ 120,776	1907	200,000
Cape of Good Hope	⁵ 1865	1904	496,381	2,409,804	—	—
East Africa Protectorate	—	—	—	—	1907	4,000,000
Uganda Protectorate	—	—	—	—	1907	4,000,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	—	—	—	—	1907	245,000
Mauritius and dependencies	1851	1901	184,696	378,195	1905	⁶ 382,972
¹ Natal, including Zululand	—	1904	—	1,108,754	1906	1,151,907
Nyasaland Protectorate	—	—	—	—	1907	927,355
¹ Orange River Colony	1880	1904	133,518	387,315	—	—
Rhodesia	—	1907	—	⁴ 999,636	1907	803,300
St. Helena	1839	1906	4,205	3,526	—	—
Seychelles	1851	1901	6,811	19,258	1905	20,767

¹ Including military and naval.² Not including provinces ceded by Siam in 1907.³ Census of 1904 was for twelve Monthons or provincial circles only, the metropolitan Monthon of Bangkok being among those not enumerated.⁴ Partly estimated.⁵ First census taken under Act of 1862. A count made in 1691 gave population as 1706.⁶ Excluding military and naval.

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Country.	Date of Census.		Population.		Latest Estimate.	
	First.	Last.	First.	Last.	Date.	Population.
Africa.—Continued.						
British colonies and dependencies.— Continued.						
Somaliland Protectorate	—	—	—	—	1906	300,029
The Transvaal	—	1904	—	¹ 1,354,200	—	—
Nigeria	—	1901	—	² 13,606,093	1906	14,782,183
Sierra Leone	1857	1901	38,318	² 1,026,482	—	—
Gambia, Colony and Protectorate,	1851	1901	6,939	90,404	—	—
Gold Coast	1871	1901	408,070	³ 1,486,433	—	—
German colonies in Africa	—	—	—	—	1907	11,700,000
Italian dependencies in Africa	—	—	—	—	1907	450,000
Portuguese dependencies	—	—	—	—	1907	8,248,500
Turkey in Africa	—	—	—	—	1907	1,000,000
Egypt	—	1897	—	9,734,405	—	—
Spanish possessions	—	—	—	—	1907	10,400
Congo Free State	—	—	—	—	1907	30,000,000
Abyssinia	—	—	—	—	1907	10,000,000
Liberia	—	—	—	—	1907	1,500,000
Australia and Oceania			4,144,995	12,661,187		38,775,971
Victoria	1854	1901	⁴ 234,298	1,201,341	—	—
New South Wales	1821	1901	29,662	1,359,133	1906	1,526,697
Southern Australia	1844	1901	⁴ 17,366	389,727	—	—
Western Australia	1848	1901	⁴ 4,622	189,385	—	—
Queensland	1861	1901	⁴ 30,059	⁵ 503,266	—	—
New Zealand	1858	1906	59,413	⁶ 936,309	—	—
Tasmania	1841	1901	⁴ 50,216	172,475	1903	177,547
Fiji Islands and Rotuma	1881	1901	127,486	120,124	—	—
Tonga Islands	—	—	—	—	1907	20,677
British New Guinea	—	—	—	—	1907	350,000
Other British Islands	—	—	—	—	1907	176,600
New Caledonia and dependencies	—	—	—	—	1907	53,350
Other French establishments in Oceania	—	—	—	—	1907	29,000
Samoa Islands (United States)	—	—	—	—	1907	6,100
East Indies, Dutch	—	—	—	—	1907	36,000,000
Philippine Islands	1877	1903	3,567,685	7,635,426	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	1907	9,000
German dependencies in the Pacific	—	—	—	—	1907	427,000
Hawaii	1853	1900	24,188	154,001	—	—

¹ Including military and naval.² Partly estimated. British Statistical Abstract, 1906.³ Partly estimated. Census British Empire, 1901.⁴ Excluding aborigines.⁵ Excluding aborigines, estimated at 20,000.⁶ Including Cook and other islands.